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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

ent of the Council of the University of the City of New-York in Reply to the Letter of Gen. Tallmadge.

University of the City of New-York, April 20, 1847.

at a meeting of the Council held this day, the followas Statement was adopted and directed to be published : The Council of the University has viewed with ais and surprise a publication in The Daily Triuse of yesterday, by Gen. JAMES TALLMADGE. signing his reasons for resigning "The Presidenof the University." and complaining that the ouncil had not seen fit to publish the fact that such gnation had been made.

For the information of those who are not ac minted with the former organization of the Univerev. and who would not infer the fact from the publiation in question, it may be well to state that fution, no station in its literary or scientific deupled, however, for some time, the post of Presiat of the Council or Board of Trustees, and from is position saw fit to retire in April of last year. The Council did not consider this a matter of suffient moment either to the Institution or the public o require any official or other public notice of it, and there was, beside, much in the character and cirnecessarily be made notorious. The Council would

not now allude to them did not justice to them-

elves and the Institution call for the statement.

The principal ground assumed by the late Presient for his dissatisfaction relates to the Finances of the University, and particularly to the salary of the Chancellor. In the Council this subject was so well unbretood that no explanation was necessary; Gen. Tallnadge himself having participated in and recommended Frelinghuysen was called to this responsible place in March, 1839, Gen. Tallmadge being the Chairman of the Committee, consisting of Dr. Mathews, Mr. G. Griswold, Mr. John Johnston and Mr. S. S. Howland, appointed to confer with him. At that time the Institution was much ed and its debt amounted to \$172,383 48. Mr. Frelinghoysen was looked to with confidence as the person un reduced, and, after much solicitation, he consented to the lucrative practice of his profession, and devote himself entirely to the interests of the University; the Comslating with him that his salary should be 200, with the free use of one of the dwelling houses the with the University. Gen. Tallmadge, in bethe Committee, recommended this arrangement to uncil as vital to the welfare of the Institution, and comment was accordingly made. It has since been at of an honorary character, from which they it at liberty to recede, and such, they doubt not, the opinion of every honest man. The high ar and attainments of the Chancellor brought to itution the aid which it so much needed; during needlorship the debthas been reduced from \$172, no \$74,998, (of which \$2,000 were contributed by he Council as vital to the welfare of the Institution, and the agreement was accordingly made. It has since been regarded by the Council as an engagement of a business well as of an honorary character, from which they paracter and attainments of the Chancellor brought to the Institution the aid which it so much needed; during 383 48 to \$74,998, (of which \$2,000 were contributed by perfor rary institution in the State. Prior to 1839. lated Gen. Tallmadge was also President of the Council; he had concurred in the measures by which it was created, and no complaint was heard from him of danger to the Institution until it had been reduced nearly one hundred thousand dellars.

Apart from the merits of the question, it is quite too

late in the day for Gen. Tallmadge to arraign the propriety of his own acts.

Another subject of complaint is, that the Chancellot

students in the Literary and Medical Departments. A full statement in regard to this will be found in the Report of the Finance Committee. Not one word of complaint was heard upon this subject from any although Gen. Tallmadge was present at most of the meetings of the Council, until November, 1845, when, in the absence of the Chancellor, who was lution for consideration at the next meeting, to deprive the Chancellor of the graduation fee, and to require its psyment into the general funds of the University.— Most of the members of the Council were mortified at and some demanded an immediate consideration of the question ; it was, however, deferred until the next meeting. At that time there was a very full attendance. Gen. Tallmadge presiding, and an adjournment had been moved, the President not calling up his resolution. It was however, at this period called up at the instance of another member : Gen. Tallmadge was fully heard upon it, and, on motion of Rev. Dr. Dewitt, it was indefinitely

he wished to be heard at this meeting in relation to the Finances of the University, and "asked permission to leave the Chair and explain his views. The answer was a motion and its adoption by the Council for the indefinite postponement of the resolution," thus leaving the impression that the Council refused to hear bim. This is incorrect. He was fully heard upon the subject, and

Another subject of complaint is that the Annual Re port of the Council to the Regents of the University was adopted on the 28th of January. 1846, notwithstanding objections made to it by Gen. Tallmadge, which are embodied in his Dissent delivered to the Council on the 10th of March. A statement of the facts in regard to this matter will surprise the public no less than the

The Report in question was presented by the Chancel. lor on the 28th of January, and no specific objection whatever was made to it by Gen. Tallmadge or any one else. except that one of the members of the Council pointed out an accidental mistake in some of the figures. President did indeed suggest that the debt of the University was inaccurately stated, remarking "that the some correction being made in that particular, the subject was waived, and within a few days Gen. Talimadge himself, in accordance with the vote of that meeting certified the Report officially as President and it was

transmitted to the Regents. At the next meeting of the Council, on the 10th of March, the " Dissent" of Gen. Tallmadge was first preseated to the Council, who had not until that time heard

mything of the details contained in it. is in the first place offered by him as the reasons why he objected to the Report to the Regents at the pre ous meeting. This was at once denied by every mem ber of the Council present and was, in fact, not insisted

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its minutes, when it had never been heard of until near ly two months afterward. The communication was finally disposed of by being allowed to be entered in the minutes of that meeting and by its reference to the Finance Committee.

Report, which it will be seen puts an end to the objec-

Finance Committee's Report on the " Dissent." The Committee on Finance to whom was referred a communication from the President of the Council, containing objections to the annual "Re-

tarn" to the Regents, respectfully report.

The Endowment of the Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion—amount \$15,000—is not included in the statement of the debts of the

not included in the statement of the debts of the Institution. Nor is it in the Annual Returns of previous years, which have been approved by the Council and certified officially by the President.

If the amount had been invested for the Professorship in some other security—it would have appeared as a part of the property of the University. Hamilton College has such an endowment, and it is classed with the property in their "Returns" to the Regents. But the principal sum having been received by the University, it was deemed proper to give security to the Donors that the intentions of their benefaction should be fulfilled—This was done by a mortgage on the University property. This mortgage will become collectable in case the University should fall for two years to sustain the Professorship. It is not a debt due to the Donors or the Trustees, unless this failure should occur. And it is not a burden so long as the University pays to the Professor as salary a sum equivalent to the interest. While therefore, it is not to be raided with the other.

as salary a sum equivalent to the interest. While there-fore it is not to be ranked with the other debts of the

the President assumes it as an error: that this amount is not included in the debt as stated to the Regents. The reply is very simple. Our annual returns always ex-hibit the condition of the University on the first of July

versity year in the accounts.

The amount now due C. Mason, for advances &c. is \$737 21, beside the \$4.635, ascertained and reported by a committee of the Council, in 1843. Total, \$5.372 21.

There were a few outstanding bills on the 1st Octo-There were a sew outstanding to the resignation which tenderness to ber last, which may arount to \$300 or \$400. But there to the last, which may arount to \$300 or \$400. But there were a sew outstanding to the sew of the resignation which tenderness to ber last, which may arount to \$300 or \$400. years, as per Treasurer's report amounting to \$817 65. Excluding both these items and the "accounts" due the University, dating before October 1, 1843, the debt appears to be as follows—for the date of October 1, 1845.

Due C. Mason, 1st and 2d mortgages\$60,000 Total.....

Deducting the "accounts" due the University said to be good—\$817.58 and \$1.400—less outstanding bills, would show the debt \$1.800 less, or about \$75,000. The endowment of the Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion is secured to the uses of the Pro-fessorship and to the donors, in case of failure to sustain the same, by a fourth mortgage on the University property, executed to J. Talimadge and others, trustees—amount, \$15,000.

-amount \$15,000.

The Committee will simply remark in reference to discrepancies in the several "Returns" to the Regents referred to by the President touching the amount of the indebtedness of the University, that in a recent Report of the Finance Committee and Treasurer, which appears in the Minutes of the Council under date Dec. 10, 1845, this subject is fully explained and they crave reference to the same.

The "items" of "Salaries" are correctly stated.—With respect to the large amount represented by the President as paid to the Chancellor, the Committee would observe that the salary was fixed by a Resolution of the Council at the time of his election to the office, March 18, 1859.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, excluding an endowment of \$15.000 for the Professorship of the Evidences of Revealed Religion. The number of students has steadily increased.

The number of students has steadily increased.

ment, has not netted as much as glow for mentiony years.

The apparent discrepancy between the sum mentioned in the Medical Facuity's Report as paid to the Council and the amount stated in the "Return" as received by the Treasurer of the University, is correctly explained by the President. The Chancellor's diploma fees were included in the one and omitted in the other. The fact is, that the \$5 Diploma Fee from each Graduate was paid over direct to the Chancellor, and did not pass through the hands of the Treasurer.

The apparent discrepancy between the sum reported by the Treasurer as paid for interest and the amount mentioned in the "Return" also admits of an easy explanation. "The account of the Treasurer shows that \$1.264 30 was paid last year for interest beyond the \$1.264 30 was paid last year for interest beyond the \$5.180 paid on the debt of \$74.000." \$900 of this sum, called interest by the Treasurer is the aslary of the Professor of the Evidences. It is paid to him as askey. If the University abould fail to teach this branch of instruction, it would then become their duty to pay the fairers; on the amount of the Foundation. \$364 20 is stated by the Treasurer to have been paid for discounts on Bank accommodations. Of this sum, only \$130 was for discounts at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank for previous years, which had not been settled. These items of interest and discount therefore, have no special reference to the Debt of the University.

In the calculations of the President about the tuition fees, it is assumed that all the paying students reported are full course students—that they all remained the entire year—and all the accounts fees encolected in cash during the year. The comission of these important items in the calculations of course gives erroneous results.—

The Committee have investigated the accounts of fees for the three years included in the President's calculations on the president about the fees for the three years included in the President's calculations on the president about the recon

The Committee have inhestigated the account of the for the three years inhelded in the President's calculations, and ascertain that—
In the year ending July 1, 1843, there were 26 partial course and part year students. Tuition fees \$847-16, instead of \$2,000 if they had been full course students. In the year ending July 1, 1844, there were 25 partial course and part year students. Tuition fees \$573-90, instead of \$2,000.

In the year ending July 1, 1845, (the present return.) there were 21 partial course and part year students. Tuition fees \$707-78, instead of \$1,680.

And at the close of each year there was some portion of the fees not yet collected. While on the subject of uncollected fees, the Committee would remark that this is a usual thing in College finances. For instance: The students bills at Union College, with say 230 students, amount altogether, including room rent, tuition and incidentals, to about \$5,000 annually, of which usually \$2,000 is uncollected at the end of the year. And this amount of uncollected bills does not include the charity students.

upon after the denial had been made. He stated, how, over, that they were the objections which he had in his mind at the time, and as President of the Council claimed the right to add them to the proceedings of the former meeting as explanatory of his objections. This right was also denied as unusual, as well as upon the ground that it would be placing the Council in a false position, if such an elaborate paper could be placed upon

plan of organization before alluded to. The sum re-ceived from the State has always been paid over in full to the Treasurer of the Medical Faculty. The Committee have looked over the Treasurer's re-

ports embracing the payments from October 1, 1841, to October 1, 1845, and can find only about \$900 paid for insurance and about \$0.800, as well as they can dis-criminate, for repairs, instead of \$7,374, as stated by the

airing explanation, and they submit the same for the ensideration of the Council. March 25, 1846.

the later resident has seen proper to repeat in his let-ter of resignation some of the statements in regard to the finances made in his "Dissent." All these statements have been so completely answered by the Finance Com-mittee that it appears quite unnecessary to go over the ground again. It exhibits the facts as they are in their mittee that it appears cuite unnecessary to go over the ground again. It exhibits the facts as they are in their true form and features, relieving them from the atrangely distorted aspect which they wear in the "Dissent"— There is no allusion whatever to the particulars of that very satisfactory report and no attempt to answer it in Gen. Tallmadge's letter of resignation, although it was presented while he was a member of the Council, and perhaps led to his resignation.

The Council have only to notice one or two points that are presented in the resignation in a new shape. It is stated that "the current expenses are greatly beyond

The Finance Committee in their report of the account of last year. They simply state the last quarter's salary to the account of last year. They simply state the last quarter's salary to the Chancellor and Professors was paid out of the receipts of the ensuing year. This has always been the case in the University—and therefore does not cover deficiencies newly accrued, nor afford evidence of an increase of debt. The "last quarter" in University year is that during the vacation months.

stated in the Treasurer's report were \$6.018.37.

According to the method of analyzing, the fees resorted to in the "Dissent" and deducting the portion desorted to in the "Dissent" and deducting the portion devoted to incidental expenses, library &c. purposes, in order to diminish the apparent amount received from the students, the amount would be \$4.871.70, and not \$4.708, as stated by Gen. Tallmadge. The amount of the Chancellor's silowance or compensation for that year are computed at \$4.725, but overestimated, as shown in the Finance Committee's report. The tuition fee accrued and collected during the year 1845-6, as appears by the recent Report of the Treasurer, amounted to \$6.278.40. As reduced by Gen. Tallmadge's method of analysis, the amount is \$5.025.70. It seems somewhat strange, that in this statement of the fees received from students and comparison with the Chancellor's salary, no notice whatever is taken of the diploma fees, chiefly collected from the medical students—the single

In the stands of the same of the Processors of Other efficients.

There are well as anoth houses for the use of the Processor of Colleges of the same of houses for the use of the Processor in Colleges to Vision's in Columbia College—also in Union College, but they are not mentioned in the "Returns."

As to the Diploma Fees, the Committee have examined through all the Regents Reports to which they could obtain access and do not find that they are ever reported. They have always been considered as a perquisite of the tother than the stands of the standard of the standard of the standard of the Committee believe are generally so condered in all the literary colleges of the country.

The recolling of the Diploma Fees for the Chancellor of the Committee believe are generally so condered in the Medical Department in the Committee believe are generally so condered in the Medical Department in the Standard of the Committee believe are generally so condered in the Medical Parcular of the University of the Council of the Council of the Council of the Standard of the Standard of the Standard of the Council of the Standard of the Standard

men—that sithough it does not seem to receive its teach-logs, it is this year receiving a larger sum from the fees of tuition than it has ever before received since its foundation—and that although it needs the fostering care of the State and the bounty of the friends of sound education, it was never more deserving of support and

THER BRADISH, GEORGE POTTS. LUTHER BRADISH.
THOS BEWITT, JAMES
B I. WOOLLEY.
JOHN C GREEN.
W. W. CHESTER,
ROBERT KELLY.
THOS. H. SKINNER.
GARDINER SPRING
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, Sec. pro tem. JAMES BROWN. SHEPHERD KNAPP.

Trist, Chief Clerk of the State Department, has been officially dispatched to Mexico with official dispatches. and that from the mass of the documents he carried with him, it is supposed that they comprehend not only renewed overtures to Mexico, but the necessary ou ence in any prelimary correspondence which may be

Correspondence of The Tribune.

and McWhorter's Report on Tippling Houses and licensed Schools of Intemperance, where our cadets for admission into the State Prison usually

since published, that three hundred and eighty bodies of human beings, who had died from drunkenness. were gathered up in the streets of that city by the Coroner, and buried in the year 1845, at the public

WAR were waged with this dreadful and noisome pestilence, which destroyed the independence of the indian, thinned his numbers, commits murder, robbery

and arson at noon-day, and has levied its hundreds of millions from the children of honest Industry, to be squandered by the off-spring of Sin and Gult.

Last night I saw a number of good looking youths in Broadway, marching to martial music, the faces of some of them flushed with the carousals of early intemperance. But for whisky there would be fewer agants of Mr. Polk to condemn Mexico to the bondage of Southern Siavery which England has inflicted on Irriand for many centuries. The battle of San Jacinto was fought eleven years ago to morrow and next day Santa Anna was a prisoner. When is the struggle for the spread of Siavery in the South, and of bloaded intemperance everywhere to end? The North is to the South as two to one in number, yet who can deny that slaveholders, united, govern the Republic!

der that the Abolition of Capital Punlahment bill be made the special order for next Friday morning — Ayes 39: Noes 38. Absent 33. Mr. Balcom, last night, got upon the Journals his notice of an intended CON-CILIATION Bill. It will come too late for any prac-tical purpose, whatever its principle may be.

\$40,000 to Academies in this State.

Mr. Barcom moved that the School Committee be in among the Schools and Academies of this State that may be embraced in the apportionments of the Regents of the University, \$12,000 from the Literature Fund and \$28,000 from the U.S. Deposite Fund. Ayes 63. Noes 5; Absent 58.—Adopted. Noes Alling, Carpentier. Stokies, Stewart and Weeden. Mr. Bloss moved a reconsideration; a war about forms and rules was got up, with motions for an adjournment, &c. the very details of which fill 7 or 8 folio columns of the Journal; and the main question was staved off, one half the members and a few more being found ABENT. Governor Bouck, now

beside O. W. Chiids, at \$2,000, as Chief Engineer.

Commissary General Storms's Report—Arsenals,
Magazines, 6-c.

Enclosed you have an oelsay of 110 pages, by Mr.
Storms, being the annual history of his Department—There are, he tells us. 11 Arsenals, viz. at New York.
Albany, Buffalo, Batavia, Onondaga Hollow, Canandaigua, Watertown, Elizabethrown, Essex Co. Malone and
Russel, (Clinton Co.) also a dept at West Troy. Each
Arsenal has a military store keeper. There are three
State Magazines, viz. on New York Island, at Albany,
and at Staten Island. Mr. Storms recommends that a
new State Arsenal may be built near Hamilton-square,
about the centre of Manbattan Island, car Sixty fourth at.
He grumbles because the Constitution requires him to

page 17, that he had expended \$7,380 on ishor and other expenses?

Complaints against the Bank of Densville.

The committee on the petitions about this bank have reported the evidence to the House, but do not savise its publication, believing that it would be libelous. Mr. Ricobarri saked Mr. Hadley, the Chairman, whether the Directors had not taken the profits made by the bank, bought up its stock therewith, and used that stock to control the election of its officers and managers. Mr. HADLEY gave no definite answer. Mr. FLANDERS said that the parties complained of wished the whole to go to the public. Mr. Govin thought that if the House printed these documents an action for libel might lie against the printer, and referred to a recent Sritish case, where the Court of King's Bench refused to confirm a decision saginst the uritise to the House of Commons. where the Court of King's Bench refused to confirm a decision against the printer to the House of Commons, because that House was the judge of its privileges as a high court. He thought that this Assembly had not equal powers, they being defined by law. Have we not the lex parliamentaria under our general adoption of the laws of England: The House refered to print the documents with the report, by a vote of 41 to 39, and agreed to the report by a large majority.

Temperance Bill—Majority and Minority Report.

I send you the Reports of both sides on the Whisky

rery probable that the saw unchanged. The opponents of licenses say that, at the election held. The opponents of fig. 799 electors voted "No Li-

B I WOOLLEY.

GEORGE GRISWOLD.

W. W. CHESTER,

ROBERT KELLY.

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

THOS. H. SKINNER.

GREDINER SPRING, Pres. pro tem.

New. Bedford Election.—The first election under the City Charter was held on the 19th and resulted in the choice of Abraham H. Howland.

Whig, by 290 majority, as follows: Howland 963.

Congdon 388. Colby 176. Thompson 68. Scattering 41. Congdon and Colby are Whigs—Thompson Loco. The Locos generally supported Mr.

Howland. There was no organized opposition to the Whig candidates for Coancilmen, and with a single exception that body is composed of Whigs.

THOS. BEWITT.

SHEPHERD KNAPP.

GEORGE GRISWOLD.

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

The object of the Exciss Law was to prevent crime by rectraining the sale of intoxicating drinks, the traffic in which is a great public evil—and it carries out the principle, that the majority is to govern in matters respecting the common interest, welfare, or happiness, and the general salety. The Petitioners and Remonstrants are 80 to 90,000 in number.

The Excise Law does not bloder the people of anyelty town which desires to have man licensed to make or minulated the principle, that the majority is to govern in matters fine the choice of Abraham H. Howland, The Excise Law does not bloder the people of anyelty town which desires to have man it is affected. The people of anyelty of town which desires to have man drankers, to license as many as they please within their limits. In the country town which was No Licenses the traffic has been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers have been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers have been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers have been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers have been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers have been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers have been to a great extent abandoned. Many dealers with the principle, that the majority of the m

ractors Measure Business Discovering Town of Taylor.

Hartiev reported complete the Senate's bill to enable New-York bankers to circulate their notes on a deposit of the U.S. bonds (to pay money borrowed by the Locos to enable them to computer "our dear sister," Mexico.) with Mr. Plagg, as a security for the notes said

Legislature of New-York SIXTEENTH WEEK. "Taylor," though Mr. Perkins thought "Rough and n and Marder—350 Services in One Chy-Recruits for Mexico-Covellisticon—Captillo Panishment Abofor Mexico-Covellisticon—Captillo Panishment Abolition—\$40,000 to Academies—Canal Engineers—
Commissory Storms—Arsensis—\$300,000 Wounds for
Drums und Trumpers!—Sale of Tra Cavitater—A
Queer Account of \$15,000—The Bank of DunarilloTempersure Bill and Reports—20,000 Memorialists—
Whisky Chapter—Opinion of the U.S. Supreme
Cart—Talcons U.S. Suck Banking—Gid Zack—
Seling the Dead—New York Chief of Police—Cobies
kill Gate—Carpenses Incorporation—American Institute Farm.

Chapt of Police, New York City.

Chapt of Police, New York City.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Alrany, 3 P. M.—Tuesday, April 20.

I have this morning got hold of Messrs. Carry and McWhorter's Report on Tippling Houses and locensed Schools of Intemperance, where our cawas brought up smid great merriment, but eventually stayed, I believe, till Mr. T. Smith's return from New-

There are to senators in anterest of the transacted a good deal of business to-day.

The Plank Road Company's bill passed, 21 to 1. Mr. Hard introduced a bill to incorporate the Albany and Cohoes Railroad Co. [Is not this illegal? To pass a general bill for Plank Road Corporations and a special bill for one Railroad Company, would not be very con-

sistent with the Constitution | Mr. Alling's Root Beer Bottle bill is killed in Senate! The Court of Errors adjourned to May 4. The Observatory bill was taken off the orders of the

Salaries. Correspondence of The Tribune. ALBANY, April 17.

Jared Willson of Ontario, and two of his brother Inspectors, recommend the continued use of the CAT, at Auburn, as being the best of punishments. Mr. Sherwood, the other Inspector, more humanely differs from them. There were 844 punishment: in 1844, and 435 in 1845; and the best assistant keepers were those who fisgellated least. Samuel Odell is surely a cruel creature. He had 52 men for only 6 months, and punished them 33 times with the CaT, striking 174 blows with that dreadful in-strument. Z. Aldrich had 42 men 12 months, and struck 133 blows. Simon Culver had 28 men 12

struck 133 blows. Simon Culver had 28 men 12 months, and only hit one man 4 blows in all that time. There were 1237 blows given in 1846, at 236 separate punishments in addition to the legal sentences. Inspector Sherwood ascertained, in Sept. 1846, that the contract for prison rations had been materially varied by the agent with Amos Barns, the contractor, and he moved a resolution that would show what had been withheld, and what substituted, and the relative value. The three pseudo-democratic Inspectors struck value out!

ork being at 30 to \$0; and mutton at only a con-er 100 pounds, near Auburn. No wonder Messrs. Jared Villeou and Co. left out "ralue" in the resolution! I copy entire from Senate Document, No. 12, Mr. In spector Sherwood's FACTS and reasoning, as to the dread-id disease in the State Prison, in January, February and farch, 1846. The reader may make his own comments.

win the reader wonder at the second of the court. N. Y. this officer was complained of in Convention, last year—I do not remember for what. He has recently reported to the Senate, that he has not credited to the State the sums which he has received for administering oaths, taxing costs and signing records, since 30th June, 1839; and that he Has NOT KEFT ANY ACCOUNT thereof, and is unable to state the amount so received. He furnished the Controller with opinions of "eminent Counsel" that these fees were not intended to be "embeated in the fees of the clerk," as such clerk by the Act! and winds up by declaring that in his opinion, "it is berely sufficient to support a family."

FROM VENEZUELA - The brig Rufus Soule, Capt. Wordon, arrived this morning from Maracalbo, whence she sailed on the 26th ult. We learn from a gentleman who came passenger in the Soulé that the insurrection taken, and all was quiet when the R. S. sailed.

Latest from Vera Cruz.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Sarrender of Alvarade and Jalapa-The National Bridge Abandoned by La Vega-An American Newspaper established at Vera Cruz-State of things in and about the City.

From the N.O. Delta 13th.

By ship Louisville, Capt. Hunt, we have news com Vera Cruz to the 3d inst. From a conversation

and nine pieces of cannon, but not being supported by the Government or the people, had concluded to aban don the poet and marched off his force toward the city

is supposed that there must be many persons curied beneath the ruins of the houses destroyed by our shells.

Everything gets along smoothly under Gen. Worth's government. Several volunteers were under arrest for outrages against the Mexican people. They are to be tried under Gen. Scott's order, issued some time ago in lampico, and it is said, from the tone of sentiment prevailing in the army, they will be severely dealt with. Several persons who straggled out from our camp into the country, were murdered, and their bodies were afterward found horrfuly mutilated.

The "American Eggle," a new Americo Mexican paper, has been started in Vera Cruz by Messrs, Peoples, Barnard & Jewell. From the first specimen of paper, the contents of which have been previously published in our paper, we augur much for its success and popularity. It is certainly a great improvement upon its predecessors, El Indicador and El Lecomotor.

Gen. Scott has taken active and extensive measures to complete the train for the main body of the army as soon as possible. A large number of mules are now on their way to Vers Cruz, and large orders came over here for other supplies. When the army is encamped at Jaiaps, the supplies will be landed at Antiqua, which is forty miles nearer to Jalaps than Vera Cruz.

The army was in excellent health, except some sickness, of an unimportant character, among the Pennsylvania Volunteers. The aroops out of the city are very disagreeably situated on the sand-hills and among the lagoons, and are very impatient to commence the march to a more agreeable position.

MERTING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

MEETING OF THE FARMERS' CLUB.

tus-Different Manures for Potatoes, and the Disease thereby prevented. This Association held a regular meeting on the

Mr. Mgros read several translations from the Frenchone stating that the Royal Horticultural Society of London has joined to its magnificent Garden one institution of which the advantages cannot be disputed. That is a Library formed excitaively of books for the use of young persons destined to become gardeners. The Hall is tapestried with ; ates of Natural History-principally Botany en Vegetable Physiology. Dr. President of the institution, knows well the dinerence between an ignorant gardener and one well instructed, even when both have equal ability in practice. He insists on the necessity of young people of the present generation possessing the greatest possible amount of general instruction. A school like this, which will become the nucleus of complete Horticultural education—placing within reach of all our young gardeners instruction up to the hight of the intellectual wants of our epoch—should be placed in all our principal cities as well as London. The growth of Potatoes in the earth without stalks

has been mooted in the scientific circles of potatoes ought to attract the attention of the learned and the practical agriculturist to the curious problem : Can potatoes continue to grow in the earth when the vegetation of their stalks and leaves is suspended by en develop young tobers in cellars and in the bank where they are deposited. Beside, what are possions but swelled roots and stems? Last year M. Francour gave statements to the Royal and Central Society of Agricul-ture of an experiment he had made after the mothod of M. Chaugariner. Potatoes planted at the end of August gave him a fine crop at the close of the ensuing Winter.
A discussion arose in the Society on this subject and it A discussion arose in the Society on this subject and it seems to have been agreed that those potatoes had attained their full size in the Spring. In 1846, M. Masson planted the Marjolin Potatoes in the Experimental Garden of the Society. The growth of the stalks was very slow at the time of hilling them and there were no young potatoes. The celd weather having come, he covered the potato bed with dry leaves, and at that time the young potatoes were not larger than the fingers' ends. Frost came on and shortly after the stalks were complicitly discussible—but the vegetation of the potaends. Frost came on an another after the completely disorganized—but the vegetation of the potatoes in the earth nevertheless continued. We recoilect that M. Vilmorin proved the same lacts twenty years ago, when he introduced the Marjolin potato by the name of the Kidney.

Mr. Mriss drew attention to a specimen of the Cactus

in which a formerly-unobserved coloring matter in the stem of the plant is observable. He came in contact with it by mere chance, and wished an explanation from gentlemen present, as to the cause. An exceedingly ani-mated discussion sprang up on the question, ending so irrelevantly that the glst was exceedingly difficult of dis-covery.

SEITH on the Renovation of the Potato-by planting only seedlings or the seeds of seedlings. a plan he had

ound to succeed admirably.

Prof. Mares, Judge Van Wyck, and others, took part in a discussion on the use of pozzas as a manure for Professor had seen it stated that in the diseased Potatoes a very great lack of potass was discremble in the tubers and he thought a manure of that kind might supply the desideratum—the Judge, sgain, had seen this tried and the board. Pease call at 7 Sixth-avenue. References potatoes, as a means of preventing the Disease. The a very great lack of potass was discremble in the tubersdesideratum—the Judge, again, had seen this tried and it had and had not succeeded, on trial by differen t persons—and a gentleman from Massachusetts stated tha," no rot had affected the Potato in his region, for the reason, of the had affected the Potato in his region, for the reason. If the farmers using a top dressing substantially as follows he believed. The portions following were used by hims. If with great succes—one quart of Salt, i of Plaster e Paris, mixed together, and then add 5 quarts of wood ashes, slovgether 10 quarts, and apply as a top-dressing—about a table-spoonful to the hill—twice before hoeing and once after hilling. It was generally believed among the farmers of his section of country, that the chief preventive of the Rot is salt, which serves in keeping down the ammonia, preventing the too rapid growth of the plant, and serving other useful purposes. The White Potato does not rot so much as the colored varieties.

Mr. Undraining of New Jersey believed the season alone the cause of the Disease.

lone the cause of the Disease. Mr. Maxicz gave his experience in cultivating the Early Sovereign potato, a variety less liable to the Disease than any other. He planted on the 4th of June and for three or four successive seasons no disease showed itself in the least, until last year, when perhaps one or two in the bushel were attacked. From all the experiments Mr. M. had made with manures, he had arrived at the conclusion that Guano is worth 50 per cent. in quality and 50 per cent in quantity over any other 90 feet in length—the guano being previously pounded and sifted, and thoroughly mixed with the earth by the

ness, at same place and hour. Subject for discussion Dairy Husbandry. Grafts will be distributed as usual.

read Col. Price's Official Dispatch, we do not see that it contradicts or adds soything essential to the accounts which have already appeared to our columns. Col.

LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS

FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

If Letter Bags are open at the office of The New-York Tribune for all Foreign Ports, and all letters and newspapers deposited in this office will always be forwarded by the very control of the ports. warded by the very earliest ressels. This copartment is under the special supervision of J. B. MOWER, Esq. well anown for many years as the experienced and effi-cient Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department of the New-York City Post Office.

papers for the following places, vid.: Loedon, Liverpois Glasgow, Ireinus, Havre, Marsellies, Amsterday, Bra-neo, Hamistra, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaio, Burtus aures, Orogoo, Mealco, Panama, St. Thomas, Kingsons, (cam) Maranzas, Savana. Office open from 6 A. M. dg to P. M.

197 Letters and Newspapers will be receive office of Inc Tribune for the packet ship Sti-Grasen, Capt. Kich, which sails for Havre on the M

CW Elihu Burritt's Christian Citinen, pub-weakly at Woccesier, Mass.—Terms, 61 30 in ed-V. S. Painer, Newspaper Agent, is Agent for it, at a fices in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, m22 inved DAW

Bitnations, &c. Wanted.

WANTED—A struction by a respectable Protestas girl as chembermed, washing and ironing, or to so sist in the care of children. Good city reference, if equired. Please address a note to this office to M. F. all 3v

WANTED-A we hurse with a good breast of mile, want of good character. Apply at 61 Warren at the tweet Heart and Ciloton six Fouth Brooklyn. all &:

VANTED—A cose hand cart of wagon. Apply at the office of The Tribune.

T'el TEACHERS—To be disposed of, a fearfable of the Tribune.

T'el TEACHERS—To be disposed of, a fearfable teachers, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Address S. M. Tribune office.

A CHAMBERMAID WANTED—An American, Chamber of the Company of the

A English of Protestant Lish women is wanted to do the upper work of a private family. The best city resp-ences required. Inquire at 18 Gramercy Park before 18 o'clock or after 4 o'clock.

BOARD IN A Tork-st BINGDON-SQUARK—Board as Tomboarders, at 16 BINGDON-SQUARK—Board as Towns with good pastries, suitable for single gestiemen may be obtained at 16 Autogeon-square.

ANTED BOARS TWO OF THE BOARS TWIN A STREET COSES AS TOWN OF THE STREET CASE AS TOW

Horticultural Library in London-Potatoes

housework of a small family.

WANTED—By a respeciable young woman a situated as dook, weather and troser or do the general housework of a small private family—best of city reference cabe given. Piesse apply at 650 Fourth-st. in the rear, this all 2:

A VOUNG WOMAN of respectability and character whiches a place to do chamberwork and the fine washing and trouter, or would do housework in a small family with reasonable city reference. Please call at 10 Greence and a 20 Re-

which recently broke out in Caraccas had been put down by Gen. Pacz. The leaders of the rebellion had been Our Philadelphia correspondent (April 20)

TUESDAT EVENING 3 SITTING.

At 4 0 clock, after several private matters were disposed of, Mr. Sprakes presented a large packet of manuscript, as the Annual Report of the Annual Institute, and on motion of Mr. Smith of Kings, five times the usual number were ordered to be printed. Five P. M.—The Cobleskill Turnpike bill lacked nine votes on the question of a final passage. The House are finally disposing of 13 bills engrossed and reported as ready for a third reading.

There are 21 Senators in attendance up stairs, and they transacted a good deal of business to-day.

The House will probably sit till 7. The Inside of Auburn Prison-New-York

Our Philadelphia correspondent (April 20)

says: The officers and crew of the steamer Princeton, who arrived here last night, give in their bronzed countenances and toll worn appearance the best evidences of their duties in the Gulf. Com. Connor, I am pleased to state, is well, and general good bealth is reported on the part both of officers and crew.

20th inst -ROBERT LAWRENCE, Esq in the Chair.

THE LATE BATTLES IN NEW-MEXICO .- Having

WANTED—sinuations by two respectable young women-one to do general housework, the other as nurse and chambermaid. Seas of references will be given. Apply at 78 motts 4.2 stery.

WANTED—A young man wants a situation in bond wholesale store or in any respectable business, to make himself generally useful; can refer to his last supplyer if required. Address G.C.W. all 22.

A TED-ny a respectable protestant girl a shear WANTED-Families can always have fathful and Competent domestics well recommended, for city or compress, as the office, 714 Orand-at [a1661] WATTE

A PHYSICIAN who must leave the city in 3 months A wistes to dispose of his furniture and practice. For terms, which are moderate, apply to M. D. office of this paper.

\$3,500 WANTED on bond and mortgage us proset will be given but no commission. Apply to 133 if

A GENTLE MAN AND HIS ADY, 610 two a

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—A mech force, whose references are of the higher billity, and a gentleman associated with him, to have a room and board for one or both, or cut board, and pay for the same in leasons on it in French. A line left at airwife, Missie Store way, addressed to F. S. E. will receive immers,